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1723 that the rents from England had accumulated sufficiently to erect a building. In this building the school was then maintained and continued in this use till about 1793, when the fund by which it was supported was diverted by a decree of the English courts to the instruction of negroes in the West Indies (5 Vesey, Jr's., *Reports*; Brown's *History of the Propagation of Christianity* II., p. 625.)

In 1764 the Brafferton rents yielded to the College, in money annually £121.12s. The Master of the Indian School was paid out of this £50, and he received £25 more from the College. The balance of the fund was used in maintaining four or five Indian youth and keeping the building in repair. The Master was permitted to receive into his school white boys from the town to whom he taught the common English branches.

Among other relics in the College connected with the Brafferton are the portrait of Hon. Robert Boyle, by T. Kerseboom, presented by the Earl of Burlington, and an interesting map of the Brafferton Manor by George Pape, surveyor, 1772.

Two summers ago the Editor made a pilgrimage to Brafferton in Yorkshire and was received very cordially by some of the residents of the place. It is separated from Helperby, another small place, by a street. He visited the church, saw the site of the Hall, and on the suspension bridge looked over the sacred waters of the little Swale, with its ancient associations clustering thick about it. He learned that the foundation was now used to assist young men in preparing for the ministry. To Mr. Thomas N. Driffield especially, the Editor owes many courtesies during the day; and to this gentleman he now acknowledges another, in the form of an historical account of the Brafferton which will be interesting to many lovers of the past.

EXTRACT FROM GILL'S "VALLIS EBORACENSIS." HISTORY
OF EASINGWOLD.
BRAFFERTON.

(Bradfortune—Domesday. Braftona—Dugdale. Brafferton.)

Brafferton evidently derives its name from the Broad-ford-tun, or the town at the broad ford, which crosses the Swale at this place, leading

from Easingwold to Boro' bridge. It is locally situated in the wapentake of Bulmer, and is five miles from Easingwold and four from Borough-bridge.

Brafferton is a place of great antiquity, and the visit and baptism performed here by Paulinus in 626, sheds a sacred influence over its history. Among the forty companions of St. Augustine, the Roman Missionary to Britain, was one,

Of shoulders curved and stature tall,
Black hair, and vivid eye, and meagre cheek,
His prominent features like an eagle beak,
A man whose aspect both at once appal,
And strike with reverence.

This monk Paulinus, whose zealous endeavours affected the conversion of Edwin the Saxon King of Northumbria, and Bretwalder, or leader of the Britons, was instrumental in shaking the strongholds of British superstition in this part of the kingdom. After Edwin had embraced the Christian faith, Coifi, his high priest, renouncing his idolatry, was the first to profane the altars and temples of their idols, which were immediately burned to the ground. Gregory, Emperor of Rome, thus writes: "On the day of Christ's nativitie, he" (Paulinus) "did regenerate by lively baptisme above ten thousand men, beside an enumerable multitude of women and children. Having hallowed and blessed the river called in English Swale, the archbishop commanded by the voice of criers and maisters that the people should enter the river confidently, two by two, and in the name of the Trinitie baptise one another by turnes. Thus were they all born againe with no lesse a miracle than in times past, the people of Israel passed over the Red sea divided, and likewise Jordan when it turned backe, for even so, they were transported to the banke on the other side: and notwithstanding so deepe a current and channell, so great and so divers differences of sex and age, not one person took harme.

"A greate miracle no doubt, but this miracle as it was a greater pre-eminence doth surmount: in that all feebleness and infirmitie was laid off in that river: whosoever was sick and deformed returned out of it whole and reformed."

It is somewhat surprising how the little town of Brafferton could find accomodation for such a host as flocked to it on this important and interesting occasion, but the veracity of such an occasion cannot be doubted. Paulinus preached and baptised in other parts of this neighborhood. A cross near Easingwold commemorated the place of Paulinus' labours and the grassy banks of

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"His bounding river rolling darkly blue,"

since designated the Jordan of England, are lively attestations of the lonely spot where men sought pardon, and turned from idols to the living God.

At the time of the Doomesday survey, "in the Manor of Bradfortune Gospatric had five carucates to be taxed, land to two ploughs. There is now a church and a priest there, with one plough: half a mile long and half a mile broad. Value in King Edward's time, forty shillings, now ten shillings."

"In the same manor Gospatric had one carucate to be taxed, land to half a plough. There is one villein with one plough paying two shillings."

"In Bradfortune Haltor had one carucate without a hall. There is now under the earl one villein with half a plough and he pays three shillings." Brafferton constitutes a portion of the picturesque and romantic vale of Mowbray, and after the conquest we find that the town was held of the family de Riparia, who held it of Roger de Mowbray, and he of the king in capite or knight's service. From Roger de Mowbray, the manor of Brafferton came to the possession of the Riparias, most probably by marriage, for in 39 Henry III., A. D. 1255, Richard, son of Richard de Riparia granted to the abbot of Byland, common pasture in 300 acres of moorland in this territory, called "Pilmore."

In A. D. 1691, the Hon. Robert Boyle left £5400 for the advancement of the christian religion among the infidels, with which an estate was purchased at Brafferton. The Earl of Burlington and the Bishop of LONDON for the time being were constituted trustees, and 1693 directed that the proceeds should be given to William and Mary College, in Virginia, for the education of a certain number of Indian children. After the declaration of the American independence, the Court of Chancery decided that it could no longer be dispensed by the College, and confirmed a plan proposed by Dr. Porteus Bishop of London by which these revenues (nearly £1000 per annum) were appropriated to the conversion and religious instruction of the Negroes in the British West Indian Islands.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter stands on a commanding eminence on the eastern bank of the river Swale, on the very spot where Paulinus (it is said) preached christianity to the native Britons. It was an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the Riparias, till it was given to the Priory and Convent of Newburgh, by Henry de Riparia, to which it was appropriated and a vicarage ordained therein 3rd Mon. Julij 1311. The first rector was Dom Roger de Mowbray 11 Kal Apr. 1227, and the first vicar Dom ALANA de SOURELY. On the 4th the Id March A. D. 1336, the Rectory and the Vicarage were consolidated, and the union was confirmed 15th October A. D. 1365: but on the 14th October A. D. 1446, the church was again appropriated to the Priory and Convent of Newburgh and a vicarage ordained therein.

The present edifice was rebuilt with the exception of the tower in

1832, by public subscription at the cost of £1300. It consists of a body with chancel and tower. The old church was of the Tudor style of architecture, and the new erection partakes of a similar character. Among the ruins of the old church were discovered stones highly ornamented, whiche had belonged to a building of much greater antiquity than the Tudor or perpendicular character referred to.

On the outside of the chancel over the south door, are three shields, the first bearing, Quarterly 1, a cross patonce. 2 Neville a cross saltire differenced by a lozenge. 3 A goats head erased. 4 a horse's head (?) coupé: the second quarterly 1st and 4th Neville differenced by a mullet, 2 a fess between three two-headed eagles displayed. 3. three garbs: the third quarterly, 1st and 4th a chief indented . . . 2nd and 3rd three escallops, impaling Neville, and underneath running round in black letters:

"Orate q' aia Radulh Nevvell Fundatoris istius cacellarii."

The tower contains three bells, on the largest is also inscribed in characters:

"1. Radulphus Neville, Armiger, IHS1598.

"2. Huius Sci Augustini.

"Jhu Fili Dei mis'ere nobis."

In the north aisle on a flat stone, is a crosier, supposed to be the tomb of a prior of newburgh, to whose convent the rectory was appropriated by Henry de Riparia. Augustine was prior of Newburgh in the time of Roger de Mowbray. In the chancel window, painted on glass are the arms of Neville, impaling azure, a cross botone, or. Also the arms of Neville impaling argent, a fess sable between three bears' heads erased, or, with this motto, Thole and think on.

Behind the pulpit is a handsome marble monument, with the following inscription:

I jn the memory of

LATON FREWEN TURNER ESQ, of BRAFFERTON HALL,

who died July 19th 1777, aged 73. Also Mary his widow, who died April 23rd 1786, aged 73.

Beneath the above is the coat of arms with the various quarterings.

Brafferton contains a national school which is supported by subscription. Also a small Wesleyan Chapel. Population—Males 96, Females 106, Total 202, being an increase of 35 in the last ten years. The Rev. Wm. Gray A. M. Canon of Ripon Minster, is incumbent.

Brafferton Hall was one of those old fashioned houses whose picturesque beauties are so agreeably associated with the country and its

verdant scenery. The old building has been entirely removed, and no vestige remains but the thick and heavily buttressed garden walls, which contains about five acres of garden ground. A modern house has been erected on the site.

In the reign of Henry 6th (1441) while John Kemp was cardinal and archbishop of York, an affray took place between the king's foresters and the bishop's collectors, which is thus epitomised from the Plumpton Correspondence, and which we insert as following and furnishing some curious particulars as to the state of society at Boroughbridge and the neighbourhood during that unsettled period. It appears that the Bishop claimed and collected toll at Ripon and Otley, and such was the dislike of the people to these levies that riots and broils were the consequence. On the 4th May, 1441, Sir W. Plumpton and others laid in waiting at Skitbrig, to beat and slay the officers of the cardinal that had been at Ripon fair to collect toll. The cardinal's servants hearing of the ambush, went by Thornton Bridge, but the ambuscade learning of their intention, went to Thornton Bridge and Helperby, where they knew the officers and servant must pass, and "there fastened a lidyate in the high way at the town end of Helperby, towards York, with sticks, thorns and otherwise," to stop the cardinal's men there. And when they came near Thornton Bridge, Sir W. Plumpton with a great company of the foresters from Burg-brig, were in possession of the pass, whereupon the cardinal's men to avoid bloodshed, took them to a ford, half a mile thence called Brafferton-ford. Having passed the ford, Sir William and his men followed close upon them, and the cardinal's men finding the lidyate fastened and their passage stopped, were compelled by the pursuit and shote of the rioters to seek other ways, some by a long straight lane, and some by breaking off an hedge into a field, upon whom the said foresters followed and drove into a mire near at hand, noising and crying "Sley the archbishop's carles," and "would to God we had the archbishop here." In the which pursuits, assaults and shote, there was slain, Robert Hunter a gentleman, and Thomas Rooper, yeoman, and about twenty dangerously wounded. Several of the cardinal's servants were also taken prisoners, among whom were two squires—Peres of Cawood, and Thomas Mayne, and Henry Fox, a yeoman. Several horses were killed and wounded, and many of the cardinal's men were dispoiled of their hoises, harness, gold, and silver.